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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPOSTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
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**HONGKONG WEEKLY  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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[a40-1]

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In honour of the 7th  
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A CORONATION DINNER  
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Will be served  
On MONDAY, the 9th August, at 8 P.M.  
The famous 13th RAJPUTS BAND will  
perform during the Evening.  
O. E. OWEN,  
Proprietor.  
[a692]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.  
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**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a627]

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10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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Voeux Road Central.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

**DR. M. H. CHAUN.**  
THE latest Method of the AMERICAN  
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33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [a415]

**SIEN TING**  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a504]

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FAR EAST.  
SOLE AGENTS—  
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Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [a35]

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ASPARAGUS**  
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95 CENTS - - PER TIN.  
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Hongkong, 14th July, 1909. [a33]

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Lv. —Harbin (Russian Train)\* ... 9.15 p.m. Wednesday  
Ar. —Shanghai ( " ) ... 5 a.m. Friday  
SUNDAY SCHEDULE.  
Leave—Shanghai (Steamer) ... Thursday  
Arrive—Dairen ( " ) ... Saturday  
Lv. —Mukden ... 11 a.m. Sunday  
Ar. —Changchun ... 8.50 p.m. Tuesday  
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Leave—Harbin (Russian Train)\* ... 9 a.m. Tuesday  
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Lv. —Mukden ... 7 p.m. Friday  
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\*Russian Train time is 25 minutes earlier than S. M. R. time.

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[a31]

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Every Comfort.  
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Matron in attendance.  
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Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if  
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MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a598]

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Fine View of the Harbour.  
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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel  
Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort  
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For Particulars, apply to  
M. MATTHEW,  
Proprietress.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

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SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

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Every information and Special attention given  
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WM. FAIRME,  
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[a1623]

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A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for  
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Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
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and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and  
from Canton, give easy communication with  
both these centres.  
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."  
For Terms, apply to  
THE MANAGER.  
[a196]

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GRAND HOTEL.**  
DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.  
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.  
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour  
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F. DOMBALLE, Proprietor.  
[a46] M. MAILLE



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CARBOLIC ACID

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LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY  
AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1909.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 5TH 1909.

HONGKONG being a free port, no reliable  
statistics can be furnished regarding the  
value of the trade of the port, nor is it  
possible to furnish reliable information of  
the tonnage of imports and exports. The  
Harbour Master, in his annual reports,  
does his best to supply the latter information,  
but he plainly states at the outset  
that "there are no reliable statistics of either  
imports or exports except as regards certain  
items of cargo dealt with in the Colony, of  
which either from their nature and the  
circumstances under which they are  
imported, or from the fact that they  
are required by law to be  
specially reported, substantially accurate  
returns can be given." The Harbour  
Master calculates that imports during  
the year 1908 showed a decrease in tonnage  
of 44 per cent, as compared with the figures  
for 1907; the exports a decrease of 10.7  
per cent, while transit cargo declined 0.7  
per cent. With these figures in mind it  
struck us as noteworthy, when glancing  
through the Abstract of Statistics just  
published by the Chinese Imperial Maritime  
Customs, to find that in 1908 the total  
value of the trade between Hongkong and  
China had only been exceeded once in the  
past eight years, namely, in 1907, when the  
total trade was nearly 253 million Haikwan  
taels, while last year it was roughly ten  
million taels less, and was still more than ten  
million taels in excess of the highest figures  
for any previous year back to 1901. The

value of imports from Hongkong into China  
is returned at Tls. 150,282,300, and  
the exports from China to Hongkong at  
Tls. 92,107,983—giving a total of Tls.  
242,390,283, or, roughly, about 230,000,000  
sterling. We are able to make a com-  
parison with the direct foreign trade  
of Shanghai by consulting another table  
in this facicle of the Customs Reports.  
We find the value of the direct foreign  
trade of Shanghai in 1908 was just  
upon 303 million taels, or sixty-one millions  
in excess of the value of Hongkong's trade  
with China. We note also that the return  
for Shanghai showed a decline of about  
twenty-one million taels compared with  
the figures for 1907. But whether  
Shanghai is really a bigger emporium  
of trade than Hongkong cannot be de-  
termined by the figures we have quoted  
from the Reports of the Imperial  
Maritime Customs. Hongkong is the  
distributing centre for other countries  
besides China, and we have to bear this in  
mind in forming an approximate idea of  
the value of the trade of the port. When  
we see that the trade with China alone  
exceeds 230,000,000 annually, the comput-  
ation that the total trade of the port is  
worth about twice that sum is probably not  
far wrong.

A Portuguese correspondent writes to us  
lamenting that the Government of Macao  
should be wasting the money allocated for  
harbour improvements in sending officials  
to Shanghai to inspect and to purchase  
"toy-dredgers" for a work of such  
magnitude. It is suggested in our  
correspondent's letter that the work would  
be much better and much sooner done if it  
were put out to contract instead of being  
done departmentally. Our Macao corre-  
spondent said the same thing a couple of  
months ago. There has been a great deal  
of trumpeting over the allocation of a sum  
of 180,000 for dredging the harbour at  
Macao—a work which, if it is to be done  
properly, will cost, perhaps, a few millions.  
We have already pointed out that 180,000  
only exceeds by ten thousand dollars the cost  
of the dredger "St. Enoch," which the  
Hongkong Government bought at second-  
hand for dredging the site of the new  
typhoon shelter at Mongkoktsui. That is all  
that need be said to show that, with so  
paltry a vote for such an undertaking,  
nothing but a little tinkering at the job is  
to be expected. Possibly when the present  
negotiations with China for the delimita-  
tion of the boundaries of the Colony are  
concluded and settled to Portugal's  
satisfaction, appropriations more com-  
mensurate with the importance of  
the undertaking may be anticipated. It  
is greatly to be regretted that  
Governor RODRIGUES who has worked  
so hard to get this improvement scheme  
in train should be at this juncture trans-  
ferred to another field of activity. All who  
are acquainted with His Excellency's work  
during the short time he has been in  
Macao cordially congratulate him on his  
promotion, but they cannot but view his  
departure from Macao at the present time  
with keen regret as it may not improbably  
entail further delay in the actual com-  
mencement of operations until at least his  
successor has had time to study the  
situation.

The Siberian Mail of July 13th was de-  
livered in London on the 3rd inst.

Only two cases of plague in the Colony were  
reported for the whole of last week.

Engineer-Lieut. J. P. Leahy has been pro-  
moted to the rank of Engineer-Commander with  
seniority of July 1st.

Mr. W. H. Martin, manager of the Bank  
Australian Gold Mine, has resigned and is  
going home. The new manager is expected  
this week.

The steamer *Kolomo*, on which a serious fire  
occurred at Singapore just before Christmas,  
necessitating the submission of the ship, has  
been refitted and docked.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. J. R. Wood  
sentenced a native to seven days' imprisonment  
and four hours' stocks for stealing a bundle of  
bamboo poles valued at one dollar.

For stealing a box owned by the master of a  
ballast boat at Mongkok on Tuesday Mr. F. A.  
Hazelard at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced  
a collier to six weeks' imprisonment with hard  
labour and six hours' stocks.

Sir John Lyster Kaye, the Tung-kuan-shan  
mine concessionaire, the *Peking Daily News*  
says, agrees to give up the concession upon a  
payment, by the company, of £100,000 as com-  
pensation. £50,000 has been offered, which  
Sir John has refused to accept.

Among the delegates sent to represent  
their respective Colonies in London during the  
passage of the South African Union Bill we  
note the names of Mr. A. B. Brown (member of  
the Legislative Council of the Orange River  
Colony), a brother of Mr. Frank Brown,  
Government Analyst of Hongkong.

Last night the first of a series of promenade  
concerts arranged by the Catholic Union took  
place in the brilliantly illuminated compound of  
the R. C. Cathedral. The band of the Buffs  
went through a programme of selections which  
delighted the large number in attendance.

Among recently elected members of the Royal  
Society of Arts are Tseai Jem Tien Yow,  
Ph. B. (Yale, U.S.A.), Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.,  
Imperial Peking-Kalgan Railway, Peking, and  
Mr. Herbert Edward Pollard, Public Works  
Department, Shanghai Municipal Council,  
Shanghai.

The steamer *Tijpanne*, of the Dutch Java-  
China-Japan line, has met with misfortune.  
She struck on a reef near Muntok, a port in the  
island of Banka, the other day, and sprang a  
leak. Much water entered into the tank and  
into hold No. 1. The water was kept down by  
continual pumping until the vessel arrived at  
Batavia on July 22.

Mr. C. J. Roberts, manager of the Bangkok  
branch of the Standard Oil Co. of New York,  
was discharged by the Penang Magistrate in  
connection with the allegation of embezzlement,  
his Worship holding that the warrant was  
unduly authenticated. He refused an applica-  
tion for a further detention pending the arrival  
of confirmatory documents from Bangkok.

News received of the Ward Co., who are now  
performing to crowded houses in Australia,  
places as the most prominent item the marriage  
of Mr. H. D. Garrick, Ukukula estate, Matale,  
early last month, in Perth, Western Australia,  
to Miss Rose Musgrove, who will return to  
Ceylon, and settle down there when the present  
tour finishes, which will be about March or  
April next.

The New South Wales Commercial Commis-  
sioner in the East, Mr. J. B. Sutor, has  
informed the Commonwealth Government that  
Canada has just appointed a commercial re-  
presentative to stimulate her trade with Japan,  
and another to perform the same kind of work  
in China. Mr. Sutor says that although  
Canada is in a position to supply many products  
similar to those produced in New South Wales,  
the latter State should, nevertheless, if specially  
alert, have nothing to fear from Canadian  
competition.

Mrs. Mason, of No. 6, Hanoi Road, Kowloon,  
proceeded against a rishia coolie for refusing to  
accept a fare. Complainant informed Mr. J.  
R. Wood at the Magistracy that when she  
landed from the ferry she hailed the defendant,  
who was on the rishia stand. He declined to  
take her, however, and still refused after he  
had been offered the legal fare. Defendant told  
the Court that he was willing to take the lady  
when he got his money. His Worship imposed  
a fine of \$5, the alternative being fourteen days'  
imprisonment.

The annual report of the Russo-Chinese Bank  
states that business during last year was still  
unfavourably affected by the crisis in the Far  
East, which occurred as the result of the war,  
while the closing of the free port in Vladivostok  
led to a commercial crisis in the Far East.  
The gross profits of the bank amounted to  
3,761,000 roubles (£1,850,000), as compared with  
4,154,000 roubles (£2,050,000) in the preceding  
year, while the net profits amounted to 1,616,000  
roubles (£800,000). The dividend is 7½ roubles  
per gold share, and 6 roubles copecks per silver  
share, which takes 697,200 roubles (£348,600).  
The Chinese Government receive 266,000 roubles  
 (£133,000) in payment of interest at 4 per cent.

The largest novel publishing house in England  
or America is that of which Mr. Long is the  
presiding spirit, and the growth of the firm,  
which has been built up within comparatively  
recent years, belongs to the romances of modern  
business. At the present time Mr. John Long  
is preparing plans for extending his world-wide  
connection, and in order to cope with the in-  
creased work Mr. Long has made arrangements  
by which he will be joined in the management  
of the business by Mr. Harold Thornton Butter-  
worth (formerly of Hongkong) and Mr. Porace  
Charles Merten, the latter gentleman having  
acted for many years as Mr. Long's manager.  
For family and personal reasons the business  
has been converted into a limited liability  
company, but Mr. Long will continue to be its  
chief director and chief proprietor.

The following extract from a letter in a  
Shanghai paper in reference to the Navy  
League should possess an interest for the Com-  
mittee of the Hongkong Branch of the Navy  
League. The present is pre-eminently the  
League. When Britain requires the support of  
every association formed for the furtherance  
of the interests of her Navy. Let the Com-  
mittee of the Shanghai Branch of the League  
infuse some energy into the work it is consti-  
tuted to perform. Let it beat up members  
to give lectures or read papers, let it hold  
private meetings of the League to discuss  
current naval topics and communicate  
recommendations to the General Committee at  
home, and issue an annual report of such  
correspondence on lines similar to those of the  
China Association, and I venture to predict  
that in the payment of annual subscriptions  
the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer will find  
no lack of funds.

## THE "TAMAR" IN DOCK.

It was noticed yesterday that there was quite  
a blank in the harbour. The *Tamar* had been  
removed from her moorings and taken to the  
Kowloon Docks to undergo a necessary overhaul.  
She will be in dock, it is expected, for five days.  
It is several years since she docked before.  
An interesting feature of her removal was  
that she was followed by a school of fish families  
which had lived near her and enjoyed the fare  
which came overboard. The fish followed the  
*Tamar* to Hungshing, where the shutting of the  
dock gates left them an easy catch for those  
on the lookout.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message  
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[REUTERS SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS"]

## A NEW BISHOP FOR JAPAN.

LONDON, August 4th.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has  
appointed the Rev. Walter Andrews to  
the Bishopric of Hokkaido.

[The vacancy has been created by the  
resignation of Bishop Fyson. The new Bishop  
does not appear to have been selected from  
missionaries working in Japan. The only  
Church of England missionary of that name we  
can trace in the Far East is the Rev. W.  
Andrews, who is stationed at Siatka-lieon,  
Chungking.]

AMERICAN SQUADRON TO  
VISIT THE EAST.

LONDON, August 4th.

The Washington correspondent of  
"The Times" cables that a squadron  
consisting of eight armoured cruisers,  
commanded by Rear-Admiral Stribee,  
will leave San Francisco on September  
5th and call at Admiralty Island and  
Manila.

Then the squadron will be divided  
into two, and Hongkong, Woosung,  
Kobe and Yokohama will be visited.  
The ships will reassemble at  
Yokohama in January and return to  
San Francisco.

## THE OSAKA LOAN.

LONDON, August 4th.

Owing to the disastrous fire at  
Osaka, Loan Bonds are quoted at 2  
discount.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S  
SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, August 4th.

General Forestier Walker has been  
appointed High Commissioner of the  
Mediterranean, and retains the Gibrat-  
tar command.

## M. ISVOLSKY INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, August 4th.

M. Isvolsky, the Russian Foreign  
Minister, interviewed by a representa-  
tive of the "Daily Telegraph" at  
Coves, said the growing Anglo-Rus-  
sian friendship was one of the most  
powerful guarantees of European and  
extra-European peace.

THE LATE DR. LALCACA'S  
HEROISM.

LONDON, August 4th.

Mr. Buchanan, Under Secretary of  
State for India, replying to Mr. Keir  
Hardie, M.P., said the Government is  
considering some recognition of the  
heroism of Dr. Cowas Lalacaca, late  
of Shanghai, in endeavouring to save  
the life of Sir Curzon Wylie.

## NOVEL ADVT.

Spare the rod and spoil the child, is a maxim  
which not even the experience and authority of  
Solomon is able to commend powerfully to this  
tender-hearted age. We grow soft. But there  
are still some of the old faith left to show us  
how things should be done. See this  
advertisement.

## THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The full Cabinet is given in telegrams to the  
French papers of the Far East as below:—  
Premier and Minister of the Interior—M.  
Briand.

Minister of Justice—M. Barthoud.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Pichon.  
Minister of Finance—M. Cocheret.  
Minister of Public Instruction—M. Doumergue.  
Minister of Public Works and Posts and Tele-  
graphs—M. Millerand.  
Minister of Commerce—M. Jean Dupuy.  
Minister of Agriculture—M. Ruan.  
Minister of the Colonies—M. Trouillot.  
Minister of Labour—M. Viviani.  
Minister of Marine—Admiral Boué de Lapey-  
rere.  
Minister of War—General Brun.  
UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE.  
Finance—M. Ranauld.  
War—M. Sarraute.  
Marine—M. Chéron.  
Fine Arts—M. Dujardin.

## SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 4th August.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.  
BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY V. ARNHOLD,  
KARBERG & CO.

The Chief Justice (Sir F. Pigott) and his  
Honour the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J.  
Gompertz) sat to hear an action at the instance  
of the Hongkong Milling Company, of which  
Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co. plaintiffs claim-  
ing a sum of \$100,000 for damages for alleged  
breach of warranty by the defendants under  
an agreement dated 23rd March, 1907. Sir  
Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. M. Slade,  
instructed by Mr. John Hastings, appeared for  
plaintiffs, defendants being represented by Mr.  
McNeill, of Shanghai, and Mr. Alabaster, in-  
structed by Mr. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon,  
Looker, and Deacon.

The statement of claim set forth that under  
the agreement mentioned the defendants agreed  
to sell and the plaintiffs to buy an ice plant with  
a manufacturing capacity of 24 tons per day for  
the price of 95,650 marks, German currency,  
and the defendants agreed for that sum to deliver  
the plant at the company's premises and to  
erect and complete the same with all proper  
accessories. Under the agreement the defend-  
ants guaranteed that the plant would  
manufacture ice of the same clearness and  
quality as the ice being then manufactured by  
the Hongkong Ice Company. The defendants  
supplied the plant, but did not manufacture ice  
of the clearness and quality warranted. In-  
stead it produced an inferior quality of ice.  
By an agreement, of which the defendants were  
aware, made between the plaintiff company and  
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the plaintiff  
company agreed to sell and Messrs. Jardine,  
Matheson & Co. to buy for a period of six years all  
surplus ice manufactured by the plaintiff com-  
pany over and above such quantity as might be  
required for their own consumption, such surplus  
not to exceed 6,300 tons per annum, at the price  
of five-eighths of a cent per pound, which price  
would have given large profits to the plaintiff  
company over and above the costs of manu-  
facture, and by this agreement the plaintiff  
company agreed that the ice to be so sold to  
Jardine, Matheson and Co. should be in quality,  
purity and clearness equal to the ice then being  
made by the Hongkong Ice Company. Owing  
to the breach of the warranty by the defendants  
the plaintiffs had been unable to perform their  
contract with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and  
Co., and had lost the profits which they would  
have made thereby and had suffered other heavy  
damages. The plaintiffs claimed as damages  
the cost of the plant, together with the expenses  
incurred in erecting an ice factory and store,  
less the estimated value of the ice-making plant.  
They also claimed for loss of profits.

Defendants in their amended statement of  
defence said their attention was not drawn at  
the time the agreement was signed to the  
inclusion in the agreement of any terms  
different to those contained in the written  
correspondence. They signed the agreement  
in the honest mistaken belief that the agreement  
contained in effect no terms other than those  
which were contained in the written correspon-  
dence. There was a duty cast upon the plain-  
tiffs to draw the attention of the defendants to  
the fact that the plaintiffs or their solicitors  
had inserted in the agreement a term or terms  
which had not been mentioned during the  
preliminary negotiations. The plaintiffs were  
estopped by their conduct and breach of the  
duty from setting up or relying on any terms  
not contained in the written correspondence.

Defendants asserted that the warranty as to the  
clearness and quality of the ice, of which the  
plaintiffs complained, was not included in the  
written correspondence. Defendants declared  
that the plant had not been taken over by the  
servants of the plaintiff company in full working  
order as agreed. As a matter of fact it had not  
been taken over at all by the plaintiff company.  
Alternatively, if, which the defendants denied,  
the plant had been taken over in full working  
order by the plaintiffs or their servants between the  
taking over and the date of the writ to manufac-  
ture ice with the plant. The defendants did not  
admit that the ice plant failed to manufacture  
ice of the standard manufactured by the Hong-  
kong Ice Company. They alleged that no  
fair or complete trial had been made of the plant,  
and that owing to the action of the plaintiffs or  
their servants the defendants were not permitted  
to run the plant for a full week as required by  
the agreement, and any inability on the part of  
plaintiffs to perform their contract with Messrs.  
Jardine, Matheson and Co. was not owing to any  
breach by the defendants of their alleged war-  
ranty, but had been owing to the wrongful  
action of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. in  
refusing to accept the ice manufactured by the  
plant. Defendants averred that such inability  
(if any) had, owing to the fact that the plaintiffs  
had put it out of their power to earn the  
large profits referred to, by reason of the  
fact that on or about March 18th, 1908, the  
plaintiff company had agreed in writing to  
execute and deliver to the Chartered Bank of  
India, Australia and China a mortgage of the  
premises whereon the plant was then being  
erected, and by reason of the fact that in  
pursuance of the agreement the plaintiff com-  
pany and its official liquidator on or about July  
9th, 1908, had assigned by way of mortgage the  
premises, together with all erections thereon  
belonging. There were still large sums due to  
the Bank by the plaintiffs under the mortgage,  
and the Bank were now engaged in negotiations  
with a view to the sale of the plant. The  
defendants also stated that such inability (if  
any) had been owing to the fact that the  
plaintiffs had in consequence of the complete  
failure of their flour milling business gone into

liquidation, and consequently had become and were  
still unable to manufacture any ice whatever,  
inasmuch as such manufacture of ice was to be  
conducted as an accessory to the milling of flour  
and was to be carried on with power derived  
from the flour milling plant and machinery.

Mr. Slade having read the pleadings,  
Sir Henry Berkeley opened the case at length.  
He said that the failure to supply machinery  
capable of turning out ice of the same quality  
as that manufactured by the Hongkong Ice  
Company was the cause of action. The ice  
manufactured by this plant was inferior both  
in clearness and quality.

Mr. McNeill—Do you produce the ice?  
Sir Henry Berkeley—I will produce the  
silent testimony of the blocks of ice themselves.  
Proceeding, he described the circumstances  
which led up to the agreement. Negotiations  
were conducted by Mr. A. H. Rennie, on behalf  
of the Milling Company, and Mr. Arnold, on  
behalf of Messrs. Arnold, Karberg and Com-  
pany. Mr. Rennie unhappily was dead, but Mr.  
Chard, a partner, would be called. The Milling  
Company possessed at Junk Bay a large  
supply of water which was necessary for  
milling operations, and it occurred to the  
active mind of Mr. Rennie that this water  
might be utilised to great advantage in the  
making of ice if he could obtain a good market  
for it. He approached Messrs. Jardine, Mathe-  
son and Company, the Managers of the Hong-  
kong Ice Company, and in October, 1907, an  
agreement was signed between the partners by  
which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson agreed to  
purchase ice of the quality manufactured by  
the Ice Company. The Hongkong Ice Com-  
pany was an old established company and its  
standard of ice had been maintained for  
years. Counsel then dealt with the  
allegation made by defendants that they were  
not aware of certain terms in the agreement,  
as they relied on the written correspondence,  
and read letters to show that the stipulations  
inserted in the agreement were known to  
defendants before the agreement was signed.

Moreover, the agreement had been in defendant's  
possession practically a week before it was  
signed. Counsel remarked that some 2,000  
pounds worth of the ice made by the plant was  
deposited in the cold storage rooms of the  
Hongkong Ice Company, where it still was and  
could be seen.

Mr. McNeill—Is it rotting away?  
Sir Henry Berkeley—My friend suggests it  
is rotting in the cellars of the Ice Company. It  
is not in cellars, but in the cold storage. Ice  
only rots when it is brought into contact with air.  
The Chief Justice—I have never heard the  
word "rot" applied to ice. Does it mean  
melting?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Well, not exactly, I  
think.

Mr. Slade—It is the effect on ice of water  
which may be of about the same temperature  
as the ice, which sets into the ice and makes it  
more liable to melt when exposed to air. Ice  
melts much faster in water than in air.

Sir Henry Berkeley then went on to state  
that plaintiffs had nothing to do with whether  
the machinery could or could not turn out ice.  
What they had to establish was the fact that a  
warranty was made that this particular ice could  
be turned out. If the machinery could not  
produce the ice which the defendants warranted  
that it could produce, then defendants must  
stand the consequences.

Mr. Alabaster then applied that the special  
damage paragraphs in the statement of claim.  
He did so on the ground that the plaintiffs had  
not said that they would prove what they ought  
to prove, and that was that the defendants  
knew that the contract with Messrs. Jardine,  
Matheson and Co. contained a warranty  
as to the clearness and quality of the ice. Certain  
letters read by Sir Henry Berkeley might  
show that defendants knew that ice had been  
sold to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., but  
they clearly did not know that it was a term of  
the Jardine, Matheson and Co. contract that  
the ice should be of a particular quality and  
clearness.

Mr. Slade said that if a party made a contract  
with a man and informed him that it was for  
the purpose of fulfilling a contract which the  
first had made, and in consequence of the second  
party failing to carry out the contract whereby  
the first party was unable to carry out his  
contract, then he was liable for all losses and  
damages resulting.

The Chief Justice thought the letters showed  
knowledge by defendants of the contract, which  
which was in itself sufficient.

Mr. McNeill—Not a knowledge of the con-  
tract—a knowledge that there was a contract.

The Court rejected the application.

Mr. Slade, who followed, read several  
letters which were put in, and the hearing was  
adjourned.

## WEATHER REPORT

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued  
the following report:—  
On the 4th at 12.10 p.m.—Except over the  
Loosehoo and the Bonins, where a slight fall  
has taken place, the barometer has risen  
generally, particularly over N. China and W.  
Japan.

The depression noted yesterday as lying to  
the Eastward of the Looshoos, has moved slowly  
Westwards and is now situated to the West of  
the Group.

The high pressure is lying to the N.E. of  
Japan in the North, and over the S. part of  
the China Sea in the South.

Moderate W. and S.W. winds may be expected  
in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the  
China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending  
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon  
to-day is as follows:—  
Hongkong & Neighbourhood (W. and S.W.  
Formosa Channel) winds, fresh.  
South coast of China between Hongkong and  
Lanookoo Same as No. 1.  
South coast of China between Hongkong and  
Lanookoo Same as No. 1.  
(\*) W. and S.W. winds, moderate; fair.



## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

August 3rd.  
THE NEW VICEEROY AND THE OPIUM HABIT.  
His Excellency Yuan Shai Fan, who has lately been appointed to the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwang provinces, is a strenuous opponent of the opium habit. His Excellency has sent an official here to enquire into the state of the Provincial Treasury, and at the same time to report on the prevalence of the opium habit among officials. During his term of office in Shantung H. E. Yuan has dismissed more than thirty high officials for failing to rid themselves of the vice, and he means to carry on the same crusade here when he arrives. Not only smoking, but also the taking of the drug in any form, such as pills, etc., will make an official liable to dismissal. It is said that the pill-taking habit is still very prevalent among officials here.

THE FLOOD RELIEF SOCIETY.  
A meeting of the Flood Relief Society was held yesterday, for the purpose of examining and passing the accounts of the Society, and discussing means of preventing future floods. The plan of constructing a canal from Shui King to Ngai Mun was finally approved and adopted, and it was proposed to take the work on hand as soon as possible.

PIRACY AT SAINAM.  
The piracy of a junk is reported at Sainam. The junk was proceeding from Shantou to the Nam Hoi District bound for Canton with cargo valued at \$2,000. While off Sainam she was chased by a pirate junk, whose crew, after a short hand-to-hand fight, boarded the junk, and proceeded to transfer the cargo to their own craft. Seeing a guard boat approaching, the pirates took flight, and have not yet been caught. Those of the junk's crew who were wounded in the affray with the pirates have been removed to the hospital at Sainam, where they are improving. The Nam Hoi Magistrate is taking steps to arrest the pirates.

THE GOVERNOR OF KWANGSI HAS REPORTED TO THE VICEEROY THAT THE RIVER HAS RISEN TWENTY-FOOT AT WICKOW, AND HAS REQUESTED THE VICEEROY TO INSTRUCT THE PREFECTS OF OTHER TOWNS DOWN THE RIVER OF THE FACT, SO THAT THEY MAY MAKE DUE PREPARATION AGAINST THE RISE.

## LOCAL SPORT.

WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.  
V.E.C. V. BOYS OWN CLUB.

This match took place at the V.R.C. enclosure last evening, and ended as expected in a win for the home team. The players were:  
V.R.C.: L. E. Lamont; A. F. S. Alves and A. V. Barres; A. A. Clayton; J. M. R. Pereira; P. M. Remedios and A. H. Carroll.  
B.O.C.: H. J. White; A. R. Ellis and E. Leito; A. S. Ellis; P. A. Ypanovich; M. A. R. ouza and H. V. Peterson.  
The boys fully justified anticipations as far as an exciting game went, but the match was recognised as a sure thing by the V.R.C. and the recognition was covered. The home team won by a comfortable margin, and there was not a foul throughout the match. The V.R.C. played their usual fair game, and the B.O.C. reciprocated the compliment and recognised that the better team had won.  
Final: V.R.C., 6 goals; B.O.C., nil.

## COMING EVENTS.

To-morrow night at 5.30 the Buffs meet the 88th Co. R.G.A. and at six o'clock the 83rd Co. meet the 87th Co. R.G.A. Both games will be played at the V.R.C.

## PAWNBROKER AND CLIENT.

SOME MISSING GOLD LINKS.

An interesting case was heard before Mr. P. A. Hazledorn at the Magistrate's yesterday when Sergeant Sims charged a pawnbroker from Kowloon City with detaching a gold watch chain put in pawn. From the story told his Worship it appears that a Chinese woman went to a friend for the loan of some money, but as this friend had no cash on hand she lent the complainant a gold watch chain to pawn. Complainant eventually redeemed the chain, and some ten days later returned to the pawnbroker and accused him of removing a number of the links which were equivalent to \$15 worth of gold. This the pawnbroker denied, but the complainant reported the matter to the police, and the defendant was summoned before the Court. He told the magistrate that he weighed the article when he gave an advance on it, and again when it was redeemed, and the weight was correct when the complainant recovered it. His Worship believed the defendant and dismissed the case.

## HONGKONG AS A WINTER RESORT.

The Rev. Lord William Cecil, in the course of an article entitled "Some Chinese Impressions" in the *National Review*, remarks:  
In the near future we shall be going for sea-bathing to Fort Arthur, or wintering at Hongkong, or spending the long vacation up the Gorges of the Yangtze, and so far from being the other side of the world, China will be metaphorically "in the next street." If the social and moral condition of China remains in its present state, it will be the just punishment of those who have wilfully left their neighbours in misery, if his misery shall react detrimentally on them. England is Dives as compared with China; putting aside the moral aspect of the case, if the English Dives leaves the Chinese Lazarus in his poverty, he really must complain if he catches some very detestable, even more or even more serious disease that may imperil his national life.

## SANTORO PASS CROSSED.

It is stated that on the 15th June Dr. T. G. Longstaff, Dr. Arthur Neve and Lieutenant A. M. Singbery, 56th Rifles, crossed the Santoro Pass about 12,700 feet. After five days' glacier travelling they found themselves on a huge glacier sloping in general in a south-easterly direction for a distance of more than twenty-five miles. They believe that this will probably turn out to be the true source of the Yarkand river.

This great trans-frontier glacier appeared to originate in the direction of the Gashkora peaks and in this direction was seen a saddle which presumably communicated with Colonel Longstaff's Urduk glacier in the Oyrang Valley. Santoro Pass has never before been crossed by Europeans and almost certainly by no native during the last century. Some very high peaks, which are considered to be the south-eastern extremity of the Ashit-range, were measured.

## AN ECHO OF THE 1908 TYPHOON.

THE "CRANLEY" AND "VANDALIA" CASE.

Before Lord Justice Vaughan-Williams, Moulton, and Bailey, an appeal was heard by the owners of the steamship *Cranley* from a judgment of Mr. Justice Baggallay Deane's holding the *Cranley* alone to blame for a collision between that vessel and the Hamburg-American liner *Vandalia* at Hongkong during a typhoon in July last. Both vessels were at anchor at the wharves, the *Vandalia* discharging cargo, and the *Cranley* undergoing repairs, when, at 11 a.m., a signal was shown, indicating a typhoon at a distance exceeding 300 nautical miles. The master of the *Cranley* had been told out to sea, and the *Vandalia* steamed out. Shortly before midnight on July 23, when the typhoon was raging in the harbour, the vessels collided.

Mr. Justice Baggallay Deane held that the *Cranley* had dragged, and the *Vandalia* had not, and, therefore, that she was to blame, and was liable for the damage done to the *Vandalia*. This Court now reversed that decision, holding that there was no negligence on the part of the master of the *Cranley*. Lord Justice Vaughan-Williams said:

He thought that he should be wrong in holding that the master of the *Cranley* had by any neglect to get up steam brought about the collision. They had had the assistance of their assessors, and he gathered from their answers to questions which had been put to them that, if the boilers of the *Cranley* had been in position and in a condition to be used effectively at the moment when the first signal was exhibited, then as a matter of good seamanship the master ought to have got up steam. But in fact the *Cranley* was undergoing repairs, her fires were out, and her boilers were empty, and it was obvious that, if the master had immediately proceeded to take steps for getting up steam, he could not have got up steam within such a time as would have been available for the purpose of preventing the collision. He did not desire to express any opinion on the question whether the remoteness of the danger to be apprehended from the obligation to get up steam. He based his decision on the ground that, if the master had proceeded to take steps to get up steam immediately on seeing the first signal, it would not have been in time to prevent the collision. In his opinion the appeal should be allowed.

Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton said he was of the same opinion. There was no doubt that this accident occurred in the very fiercest moment of a very violent typhoon. He thought it well to leave captains free to act on the knowledge of each moment with the certainty that such action would not be used against them in a court of law.

Lord Justice Buckley also agreed.

## ARMY OPERATIONS.

50,000 MEN TO TAKE THE FIELD IN SEPTEMBER.

The grant by Order in Council of certain lands in the South of England has now completed the Army Council's arrangements for the great manoeuvres which are to be held in Berkshire and Wiltshire during September. A Manoeuvres Commission, with military and county civilian members, is now at work mapping out the area, and the engineers are testing the water supply in the various streams and springs.

Sixteen brigades of cavalry and infantry are to be employed, and a strength of 50,000 men will take the field. This force represents the backbone of the expeditionary Army of six divisions and a cavalry division, the absent units being those quartered in Ireland—the 5th and 6th Divisions and the 3rd Cavalry Brigade. The preliminary dispositions will place the cavalry near Marlborough; 1st and 2nd Divisions in the Upper Thames area; 3rd Division round Chippenham; and the 4th Division at Hungerford.

The general conduct of the operations—invader versus invader—will take place across the border line of Berkshire, Wiltshire, and adjacent counties, and the fight is to be continuous and to a finish, day and night. No tents are to be used, the men bivouacking on the field wherever they find themselves at nightfall, and they will rest with outposts around them against surprise, as on active service. Searchlights and illuminating shells will play a prominent part, and balloons, wireless telegraphy, and telephones will connect the firing line with headquarters.

The Army will be fed in its bivouacs by the Army Service Corps, who will run supplies as in war time. Big contracts are being arranged for food and forage, and civilian drivers. London will furnish quite a large number of horses and men, and various firms will collect county contingents. The whole scheme will be the biggest we have had since 1898. Some idea of the extent of the operations will be gathered from the following statistics of the force:

Generals employed	50
Infantry battalions	48
Cavalry regiments	12
Gunns	350
Horses	20,000
Daily bread ration, loaves	25,000
Daily ration, lb.	50,000
Ammunition, rounds	1,000,000

## COTTON AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Mr. Beauchamp, in the House of Commons last month, asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, now that the Russian Supreme Court had given its decision that the cotton which formed part of the cargo of the *s.s. St. Kilda*, when she was sunk by the Russian cruiser *Dnieper* on May 23, 1905, was absolutely contraband of war, a contention which His Majesty's Government had previously refused to recognise, he would make representations to the Russian Government with a view to compensation being obtained for the owners of the cotton; and, in the event of failure, would he propose that the case should be referred to The Hague Tribunal.

Sir E. Grey: The Russian Government have already declined, in all shipping cases arising out of the war, to reconsider or to refer to arbitration a matter which had been decided by the Supreme Court at St. Petersburg, and in these circumstances no useful purpose would be served by pressing any individual case.

Lord Balfour: Has the Foreign Office abandoned the attempt to get compensation in this and in other outstanding cases?

Sir E. Grey: In some cases the decision has been favourable. In cases where it has not been favourable the Russian Government has said that they cannot refer the cases to arbitration. We have had a number of cases arising out of the South African war in which we have had to give a precisely similar reply to other Powers. The situation is therefore one of considerable difficulty.

Major Anstruther-Gray: Is it not the case that all the German claims have been paid more than two years ago?

Sir E. Grey: No, that is not so.

## COMPANY REPORT.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

The Report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirtieth ordinary annual meeting to be held on the 23rd inst. is as follows:—  
The General Managers have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1909.

Account.—The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss account, after writing off \$270.05 for depreciation and including \$1,254.76 brought forward from last year, is \$9,282.54, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To place to reserve fund	\$1,000.00
pay a dividend of 15 per cent.	5,940.00
General Managers' remuneration	2,000.00
carry forward to new account	342.54
	\$9,282.54

Auditor.—The accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET 31st MAY, 1909.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital 9,900 ordinary shares of \$10, of which	
\$4 per share paid	\$39,600.00
100 founders' shares of \$10 fully paid	1,000.00
	\$40,600.00
Reserve fund	45,000.00
Unclaimed dividends	499.60
Exchange fluctuation account	5,308.60
Sundry creditors	30,531.77
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts	307.42
Bills payable	8,028.10
Profit and loss account balance	9,282.54
	\$139,608.03

ASSETS.

Land and buildings	\$ 621.33
Furniture and fittings	\$ 2,159.19
Less written off	270.05
	1,889.14

Value of material on hand in Hongkong, Singapore and Shanghai	\$0,158.26
Unexpired portion of insurance policies	630.35
Sundry debtors	39,538.55
Cash with bankers	10,207.54
Cash in hand	970.36
	\$139,608.03

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To interest	\$ 11.90
To auditor's fee	100.00
To depreciation for year ending 31st May	270.05
To balance	9,282.54
	\$9,664.49

By balance from last account	\$1,254.76
By transfer fees	8,406.73
	\$9,664.49

## COMPANY MEETING.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LTD.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited, was held at the offices of the company, 79, Gracechurch-street, London, on July 7, Mr. A. G. A. Hore, Chairman, presiding. The Secretary (Mr. G. L. Lewis) having read the notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report, the CHAIRMAN said:

Gentlemen, I presume that as usual you will take the report as read. Before dealing with other matters I would refer for one moment to one or two figures in the balance-sheet. It will be observed that the net profit for 1908 is not quite so good as for the previous year's working, but the year 1908 does not figure as a record one in the balance-sheet, as most of the assets do not meet complete when in such a period our figures are slightly below the level of the previous year. You will see that by the allocation of the disposable balance shown in the profit and loss account proposed by the directors for you to pass to-day, we intend to finally deal with the item under the heading of "Purchase of Trading Rights." This, I may say, was the consideration for obtaining the charter under which the company has been trading, and which is now all written off. I think, be it said to the satisfaction of the shareholders, the amount of the debenture bond you will see is decreased by \$500 since the last balance sheet. Since the figures were made up, as at Dec. 31 last, a further sum of \$500 has been paid off, which will be exhibited in the accounts for the current year. The sum now outstanding is \$500. The debenture was originally for \$5,000, and, as some shareholders will know, was practically repaid; that it has been almost repaid may, the directors also hope, be considered satisfactory.

Turning now to the general conditions, the year 1908 was not a red letter year in the Far East. In common with the rest of the world, which felt the aftermath of the upheaval in the United States in the autumn of 1907, the conditions were not prosperous. Speculation and overtrading at an antecedent date had left their mark, and a residue that had to be liquidated. That liquidation, I am glad to believe, has been practically accomplished to a great extent, and the directors trust that they may look forward to an era of improved conditions, in which they hope the company may secure its share. Reverting again to the accounts, we propose to maintain a like rate of dividend to that distributed a year ago. The reserve fund remains at £1,500, which, I may remark, is nearly 30 per cent. of the capital of the company. The stocks of goods have somewhat increased, but have been carefully valued. The general financial position of the company, as exhibited by the balance sheet, will show, on analysis, that the company has worked itself up into a position that is sound. With the improved condition which we are looking for, and with some further resources, the directors hope to be in a position to develop business in directions that it has not been hitherto possible to exploit. Before concluding, I would mention, as the report states, that the agreement with the parent company expired on 31st Dec. last. A new agreement has been entered into for a period of 10 years, with option of renewal for a like term of 10 years. Generally the new agreement is on similar lines to that originally made, which was the basis on which this company was inaugurated. I now beg to move "That the report of the directors and the annexed statement of the company's accounts at the 31st December, 1908,"

duly audited, be now received, approved, and adopted," but before putting the same I shall be pleased to reply to any questions shareholders may desire to ask.

Mr. R. R. Preston seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then moved: "That a dividend of 15 per cent. be declared out of the profits of the company for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1908." Mr. Preston seconded the resolution, which was also carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN proposed: "That the retiring director, Mr. H. R. Preston, be re-elected to the Board." Mr. H. L. Ward seconded, and the resolution was again unanimously approved.

Mr. Ward moved: "That Messrs. Cooper, Scott, and Christie be reappointed auditors of the company, at a fee of 15 guineas." Mr. Preston seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. WARD, rising, said: As the representative of the shareholders, I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Board for their good management of the company, and congratulate them on the figures which they are able to put before us to-day, and especially on being in a position to write off the balance of £400 for the trading rights, and to bring the debenture down to practically the nominal sum of £400. I hope that when we meet next year we shall be able to say that the debenture does not exist. I think that the Directors have done exceedingly well for us in the difficulties which they have had to surmount, and I congratulate them on the success which they have attained.

The CHAIRMAN: Will you include in that resolution the staff working abroad, because the result obtained has been as much due to them as to the work here?

Mr. WARD: I will gladly do so. I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the Directors and Staff. It is only the directors who know the value of the work of their staff, and I am quite sure they could not have accomplished these results if they had not a very able staff in the East.

The resolution was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN: We can only direct policy; it rests with the actual agents and their staffs to carry it out, whether the company is successful or not. On behalf of my brother directors and staff, I beg to thank you very much for the kind remarks made.

## SUGAR TAXES IN JAPAN.

A correspondent who, the *Japan Mail* says, is eminently qualified to discuss the matters he refers to and who is, moreover, a sincere friend to Japan, writes as follows:—

If the *Japan Advertiser's* translation of the *Jiji's* Tariff Revision articles is to be relied upon, an interesting vista of the intentions of the Authorities is revealed, which is particularly instructive to the unfortunate importer of Hongkong Sugar, who is seemingly the target for all slings.

The *Jiji* is reported as saying that:—  
"In connection with the policy of our Government to protect domestic agricultural and manufacturing industries, it may be pointed out, for instance, that there would be no necessity for granting sugar rebates if there were no restrictions imposed by conventional tariffs. We do not hesitate to state in conclusion that these restrictions are responsible for the confusion which has been created in our business world on account of the Sugar Rebate Law, whose values are protective measure for the industry concerned is highly doubtful."

which means, I take it, that the Authorities, finding that the Conventional Tariff prevented Japan from giving more than a specified protection to the Sugar Refining industry, devised the method of Rebates as a means of evading the spirit of the international agreements into which Japan had entered. Surely the *Jiji* does not realise the significance of its admissions.

I have been wondering whether the concessions allowed to Formosa Sugar do not constitute an infringement of Treaty stipulations in addition to being unfair to the refiners in Japan proper. The Consumption Tax was imposed because the Treaty stipulations would not allow of further revenue being obtained from imported sugar if domestic sugar was not taxed as only now beginning to become made over of duties by the way, Mr. Masuda says soon to have got off very easily in respect of his Yokohama escapade, and Osaka importers were apparently forgiven altogether.

I cannot believe all this for the ultimate advantage of Japan.

My calculation is that, in addition to the legitimate advantage under the Import Tariff, the refiner gets an advantage to the extent of 55 sen and 53 sen per picul respectively on classes A and B by reason of the rebate allowed on sugar for home use.

## A SUGAR TRE DE RUMOUR IN INDIA.

Calcutta firms who deal to any extent in sugar have experienced a shock during the last few days as the outcome of an idle rumour. It was vaguely reported that Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., with the assistance of Messrs. Widdowson, McKeanzie and Co., on behalf of the British India Steam Navigation Company, were importing into Calcutta during July 400,000 tons of Java sugar, this quantity being sufficient to flood the market and very materially to effect the market prices. The statement, it appears, was only partially true, however, for although 100,000 tons are to be distributed evenly between Bombay, Karachi, Madras and the Eastern Presidency, the quantity to be delivered locally is but slightly in excess of the normal requirements.

The Java trade is earlier this year than usual—a circumstance to which the rumour may possibly be traced. The consignment is nearly twice as much as the quantity brought to India from Java in 1905, but the sugar trade between the two countries in June was not in excess of that during the corresponding period of 1908. Comparing the shipments this month with those of July, 1908, an increase of 21 per cent. is shown, but this may be accounted for by the early deliveries.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charmante, Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmante will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a Lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents. 1433

## TRAVELS OF A PLANT HUNTER IN THE FAR EAST.

In the July issue of *World's Work* we give the "Travels of a Plant Hunter." It is the result of three years of exploration extending from Mid-China to North Manchuria. Mr. Frank N. Meyer, of the United States Department of Agriculture, travelling in search of plants that might be valuable to the Western World, went "where no white man has ever been," notably in the region east of the Yalu River in Northern Korea, say, from Antung to Khabarovsk. Mr. Meyer began his three years of travel in the East in 1905. Before he had finished he had been as far south as Kiang, on the Yangtze, as far north as Khabarovsk, and east and west from Ningpo to Hankow. His labours resulted in, amongst other finds, the alleged discovery of a seedless sweet persimmon. Also at Hsui-jun in the Ming Tombs valley were fields of great white cabbages, some of them weighing as much as forty pounds. But their most valuable characteristics were neither their colour nor their size, but that they would keep all the winter and that they were odorless. The travels were productive of some 2,000 seeds or cuttings of plants and trees, and it is hoped that from improvements in fruit and vegetables may be inaugurated. The article has some very interesting illustrations culled by the way, but it suffers somewhat from lack of efficient reading.

## NEW TUNNELLING MACHINE INVENTED.

There was a trial recently in the yard of the New York Central Terminal Station, at Forty-sixth street, of a newly designed compressed air power tunnelling machine, intended to do away with the use of dynamite in tunnel work, and at the same time to cut a smooth finished bore, thus saving time, expense and avoiding the danger generally attendant on such work.

This machine is the joint invention of Edward F. Terry, of Terry and Trench Company, and Olin S. Proctor, of Denver. The machine is installed to drive an eight foot tunnel.

Driven by compressed air, the machine, which weighs about fifteen tons, can cut from twenty-five to seventy-five feet a day, according to the nature of the rock. Instead of sections being cut out, the rock is pulverized and the broken substance may be used for concrete work or street surfacing.

"The head of the machine," explained Mr. Terry, "is eight feet in diameter and has four connecting arms, upon which are mounted twenty-five powerful rock-chipping drills that cut away every part of the face of the tunnel, while the head rotates. The broken rock is picked up by four steel scrapers and elevated to a belt conveyor, from which it is dumped into a car at the rear of the machine."

"The drills strike from 4,000 to 5,000,000 pounds blows a minute each, exerting a force approximating 12,000,000 pounds a minute. The face of the tunnel is sprayed down and the tools cool."—*N. Y. Herald.*

## FORCED MARCHES IN JAPAN.

In a recent issue the *Japan Mail* says:—  
We find a great deal in Japanese newspapers on the subject of forced marches, which performances are attracting much attention in consequence of disastrous results recorded from the various places. We alluded in our last issue to the fatalities incidental to a march of that nature on the part of the Osaka garrison, but a much worse case is now reported from Takasaki in Joshu. There the manoeuvres commenced on the 17th inst. and on the afternoon of the 18th six men died in their tracks from heat apoplexy, four expired on the way to hospital and twenty others are now lying in a perilous condition. Another terrible experience took place at Hamamatsu in Yenshu on the 16th instant. For five hours of continuous manoeuvring at a rapid pace in the blazing heat, 24 men fell out of the ranks, one of them dying on the spot and one becoming dangerously ill. In this case at Hamamatsu there appears to be quite an outcry against the officer in command for allowing his troops to take the field without being accompanied by a proper complement of surgeons.

Of course no one can condemn the motive of these extreme tests of endurance. Their object is not to train soldiers physically but to give them in times of peace a foretaste of the sufferings they may have to endure on campaign. But it can not possibly be right to push things to such extremes as the above incidents suggest. All that can be said in excuse is that the tremendous heat of the past few days took the military authorities by surprise, as it did everybody else for the matter of that.

## SIR ITS SETTLEMENTS TRADE IN 1909.

The quarterly trade returns of the Colony, says the *Free Press*, show that in the first quarter of the year the total value of imported merchandise was seventy-one million dollars and against seventy-six in the corresponding quarter of 1908. In exports the figures were sixty-four millions, and sixty-five and a half millions, but in imports decreased by three and a half millions, but in exports the Singapore decrease was only half a million compared with Penang's million. Malacca showed an increase in exports of a hundred thousand dollars, Orym decreased in value to the tune of half a million dollars in imports, to nearly a million in exports. Amongst decreased import values were pepper largely, nutmegs and other spices, and there was a very considerable drop in all classes of spirits, and also in tea. All smoking mediums, however, increased considerably in import. There was an extraordinary leap into prominence of port, which increased in import over seventy per cent. a great quantity of the extra import staying here. Both tin and coal, as everybody knows, have gone seriously downhill and charcoal followed the former. Rubbers of all classes increased about a hundred per cent, and raw hides were a heavier import market and also export. Wood generally was a much slacker grade than in the first quarter of 1908. Cotton goods showed a most extraordinary drop of over a million in value in imports, but exports showed better figures than in 1908. Woollen cloths suffered proportionately even more severely, and here again exports grew. Arms, etc., increased over five hundred per cent. In imports but exports were about steady. Tin plate ports lost most metallic articles suffered heavily. There was a large increase in cement and in various other minor articles of trade, but generally the report does not make cheerful reading.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

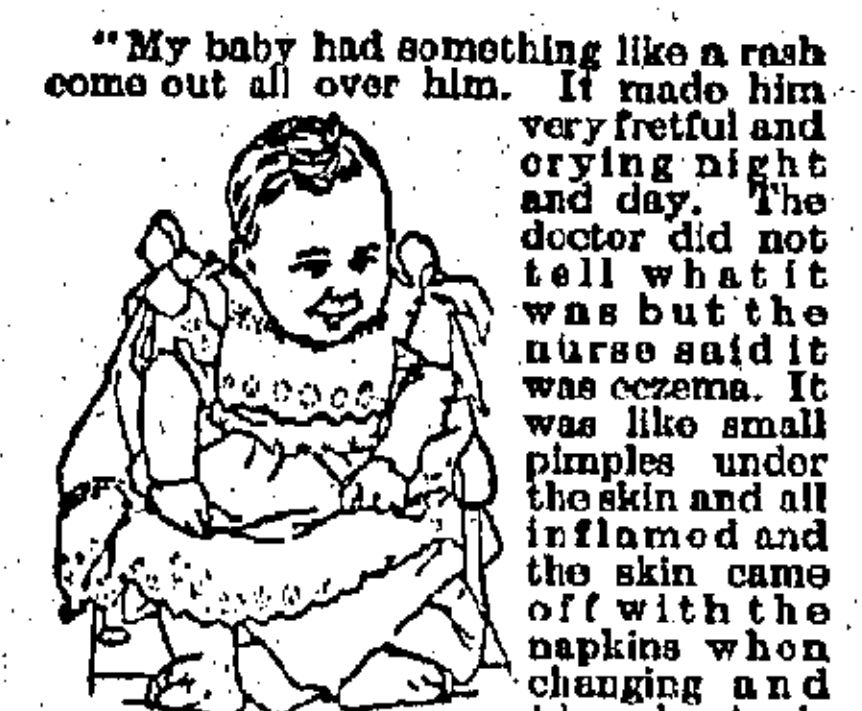
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* sailed from Yokohama on the 3rd inst. at noon, for Vancouver, B.C.

The O.S.K. advice that their first Trans-Pacific steamer *Tacoma Maru* left Hongkong on the 3rd ultimo on her maiden voyage to Tacoma, Wash. (via ports), arrived last Saturday afternoon, the 31st ultimo, being two days earlier than scheduled date of arrival.

## ECZEMA MADE SKIN PEEL OFF

Baby Covered with Pimples, Inflamed Humour—Very Fretful and Cried Night and Day—Doctor's Ointment Seemed to Make It Worse.

CURED AT SMALL COST BY CUTICURA REMEDIES



"My baby had something like a rash come out all over him. It made him very fretful and crying night and day. The doctor did not tell me what it was but the nurse said it was eczema. It was like small pimples under the skin and all in red. I tried the doctor's ointment and the skin came off with the nappies when changing and the doctor's ointment made it peel, then it came out worse than ever. I tried the doctor's ointment for some time but it did not seem to get any better. I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap and cured him. I have not seen anything of him since. He has the skin trouble ten weeks. I feel sure it is Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured him and I am still using Cuticura Soap. I was very pleased to have found out that Cuticura was a great skin healer. Mrs. Stone, Fonthill Hospital, near Salisbury, Wilt, Eng. Oct. 13 and 18, '08."

In the thirty-two page pamphlet wrapped about Cuticura Ointment are to be found most valuable suggestions for women, especially mothers, for the preservation and purification of the skin, scalp, hair and hands; for removing itching, disgusting humours, rashes and inflammations; for sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces and destruction of micro-organisms; and for bringing about, by suggestion and medication, a normal condition of health, strength and beauty.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British flag flies. Agents: London, W. & A. G. & Co., Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4. Sole Agents: U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., New York, N.Y.

Post free from London Dispensary, sample of Cuticura and the Cuticura Book sent on request.

54-11

## MADNESS OF JULY.

SNOW IN GERMANY, BELGIUM, AND FRANCE.















## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Empress of Japan*, with the Canadian mail, left Shanghai on Monday, the 2nd inst., at 8 p.m., and may be expected here today.

FOR	PER	DATES
Swatow and Bangkok	Protea	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Wenhai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Chippings	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Quarta	Thursday, 5th, Noon.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Chinqua	Thursday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Sourabaya	Taikosan Maru	Thursday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Benglo	Thursday, 5th, 4.00 P.M.
Saigon	Manila	Thursday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Holhow and Bangkok	Keongwai	Thursday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dundee, Perth and Fremantle	Yamata Maru	Friday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Alenham	Friday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Amoy and Foochow	Yatsing	Friday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Uaitan	Friday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Sui Tai	Friday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Fookshin	Friday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Wellahwei, Chefoo and Chingwantao	Loongang	Friday, 6th, 4.00 P.M.
	Suisang	Friday, 6th, 5.00 P.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, K. O. S. SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HOKOKU & SAN FRANCISCO.  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.)  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE.  
Manila, India via Antioch.  
Extra Postage 10 cents.  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.)  
Extra Postage 10 cents.  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)  
The Parcel mail will be closed to-morrow, at 5 p.m.

## LIGHT WINES FOR SUMMER

## HOCK.

	Per Doz.	Per Doz.
Bots.	1/2 Bot.	
NEESENTER	\$14.50	\$16.50
HOCHHEIMER	\$12.00	\$21.00

These HOCKS are imported from Messrs. HINCKEL & WINGLER, one of the oldest firms dealing in this Trade. They have a great reputation all over the World and at Home (Germany), so we can guarantee these Wines as Exceptionally Fine.

Samples on Application.

## H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## COMMERCIAL.

## EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 4th.

ON LONDON :—		
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 1/2	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9	
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2	
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2	
ON PARIS :—		
Bank Bills, on demand	219	
Credit, at 4 months' sight	222 1/2	
ON GERMANY :—		
On demand	178	
ON NEW YORK :—		
Bank Bills, on demand	42 1/2	
Credit, at 60 days' sight	43 1/2	
ON HONGKONG :—		
Telegraphic Transfer	131	
Bank, on demand	131 1/2	
ON CALCUTTA :—		
Telegraphic Transfer	131	
Bank, on demand	131 1/2	
ON SHANGHAI :—		
Bank, at sight	74 1/2	
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2	
ON YOKOHAMA :—		
On demand	84 1/2	
ON MANILA :— On demand—Poses—	85 1/2	
ON SINGAPORE :— On demand	74 1/2	
ON BATAVIA :— On demand	104 1/2	
ON HAIPHONG :— On demand	94 1/2	
ON SAIGON :— On demand	9 1/2	
ON BANGKOK :— On demand	87 1/2	
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.45	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$59.50	
BAR SILVER, per oz.	25 1/2	

## OPIUM.

August 3rd.

Quotations are: —	\$1,140/1,160 per picul.
Malwa New	\$1,170/1,200
Malwa Old	\$1,210/1,240
Malwa V. Old	\$1,250/1,300
Persian fine quality	\$1,080/1,100
Persian extra fine	\$950/1,000
Patna New	\$980
Patna Old	\$995
Benares New	\$995
Benares Old	\$995

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.  
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived Shanghai at 11 p.m. on the 1st inst., and left again at 8 p.m. Monday for Hongkong, and is due to arrive at 8 a.m. to-day.

THE INDIAN MAIL.  
The *Apar* str. A. *Apar* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 1st inst. morning, and may be expected here to-morrow.

THE GERMAN MAIL.  
The I.G.M. str. *Bucloe* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 14th ult., left Colombo on the 31st ult. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 11th inst.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.  
The C.N. Co's str. *Changsha* left Sydney on the 22nd ult., and is due here on the 16th inst.  
The I.G.M. str. *Prins Waldemar* left Sydney on the 29th ult. at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst.

THE N.Y.K. str. *Hitachi Maru* (European Line) left Singapore on the 30th ult., and is expected here to-day.

The C. & M. str. *Chonan* left Shanghai on the 1st inst., and is due here to-day.

The N.G.L. str. *Ischia* left Singapore for this port on the 31st instant morning, and may be expected here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kaga Maru* (American Line) left Moji for this port via Shanghai on the 30th ultimo, and is expected here to-morrow.

The Bank Line str. *America* left Nagasaki on the 29th ult. for Hongkong via Manila.

The N.D.L. str. *Bismarck* left Sandakan on the 2nd inst. afternoon, and may be expected here on the 7th inst.

The P.M. str. *Asia* sailed from Yokohama on the 29th ult., for this port via Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due here on the 8th inst.

The J.C. str. *Taiyang* left Macassar for this port on the 31st ultimo, and may be expected here on or about the 8th inst. p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yokohama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 21st ult., and is expected here on the 11th inst.

THE N.Y.K. str. *Kaga Maru* (American Line) left Moji for this port via Shanghai on the 30th ultimo, and is expected here to-morrow.

The Bank Line str. *America* left Nagasaki on the 29th ult. for Hongkong via Manila.

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# THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE PERFECTION.

"They are social, soothing, blest, they have fragrance, force and zest."

IN 50'S & 100'S HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES. FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

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is brought home to you in the perfection to which Egyptian Cigarettes have been brought by Messrs. MASPERO FRERES in their two brands known as

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Egyptian Cigarettes

The care with which they are made, under ideal climatic conditions, starting from the selection of the leaf to the finished product, makes these brands a revelation to the cigarette connoisseur.

A Luxury to the man of Taste.

Sole Agents: British-American Tobacco Company, Hong Kong.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 4TH, 1909.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$1,017 1/2, buy.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	26	\$87, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	\$12	12 1/2	\$10 1/2, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	12 1/2	\$12 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$6.70, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$9.60
COTTON MILLS—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 134 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$8
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 102
Loon-Kung-Mow Co. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 99
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 407
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$16 1/2, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$58
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$62
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	\$9
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 80
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	56,900	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 148
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$8.80, sales
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$74, (old), buy.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$44, buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$195
INSURANCES—				
China Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$195, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$116, sellers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,100	\$83.33	\$25	\$82, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$845, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$120, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$835, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$225
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$102 1/2, d. sales
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$30, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$118
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$44 1/2, d.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$24
MINING—				
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Res. 250	all	\$625, buyers
Kaib Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18 1/2	\$18, sales
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$14 1/2
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, sellers
REFINERIES—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$142
London Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$17, buyers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$15	\$32 1/2
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$5	all	\$2 1/2, sell.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$70 1/2
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$25
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$15 1/2
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$24, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$23, sales
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$12
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$4, sellers
Wickham, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sellers
Wickham & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$8.40, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	175	\$100	\$100	\$150, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$4 1/2
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fiders	\$10	\$10	\$80 1/2
	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11, buyers

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1895	Tls. 757,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

## STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

July 21st—*Andree Rickmers*, *Invincible*, *Benlawers*, *Bulwin*, *Glenstrae*, *Fraser*, *24th*, *Meinam*, *Australien*, *Patna*, *Catlay*, *Hyson*, *Lawangana Maru*, *28th*, *Indrani*, *Stratagema*, *Schiffel*, *31st*, *Hirani*, *Maru*, *Namur*, *Macdon*, *Miyasaka Maru*, *Socotra*, *Nile*, *Touraine*, August 4th—*Asyngaz*, *Austria*, *Bellerophon*, *Bonavenue*, *Denbighshire*, *Menelaus*, *Atholl*, *Glenorchair*.

## ARRIVALS AT HOME.

August 3rd—*Sado Maru*, *Canton*, *Suevia*, *Dardanus*, *P. E. Luthold*.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL.

REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 4th

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On 4th at 4 p.m.	On 5th at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.63	29.72	29.66
Temperature	84	85	87
Humidity	77	77	72
Wind Direction	W	WNW	W
Force	0	0	1
Weather	0	0	0
State	0	0	0

Highest open air Temperature on 3rd ..... 84  
Lowest open air Temperature on 2nd ..... 77

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.  
BUSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, Masamoto, 3rd August—Moji 27th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
CHENAN, British str., 1,349, J. H. Brown, 21st July—Shanghai 18th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
CHINHUA, British str., 1,355, A. Harris, 2nd August—Shanghai 29th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
CHINKIANG, British str., 1,260, W. W. Kay, 2nd August—Chefoo 25th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
CHIPPING, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 29th July—Tientsin 18th, Chefoo 19th, Weihaiwei 20th and Swatow 28th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
CHINO MARU, Japanese str., 1,342, W. W. Groome, 26th July—San Francisco 29th June, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
CHOWTAI, German str., 1,115, W. Moller, 1st August—Bangkok 23rd and Holhow 31st July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
CHUNGAN, British str., 1,418, W. E. Sawyer, 29th July—Wakamatsu 22nd July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
DAIOI MARU, Japanese str., 860, H. Murayama, 29th July—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 28th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
ECLIPSE, British 4 masted barge, 2,969, James White, 30th July—New York 16th April, Kerosene—Standard Oil Co.  
ERROLL, British str., 2,885, L. James, 4th July—Saline Cruz 24th May and Moji 28th June, Coal—Doddwell & Co.  
ESKDA, British str., 1,926, Duff, 30th July—Karachi 23rd July, Coal—Doddwell & Co.  
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,228, Vincent, 2nd August—Cebu and Iloilo 29th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
GERMANIA, German str., 1,717, C. Jorgensen, 31st July—Hongkong via Hoihow 30th July, Coal and Pig—Jensen & Co.  
HANGCHOW, British str., 999, Mawley, 17th June—Chinkiang 11th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
KALANG, British str., 1,143, B. Lewis, 3rd August—Nevohwang and Chefoo 27th July, Beans and General—Butterfield & Swire.  
KASHING, British str., 1,142, H. E. Laver, 23rd July—Karachi 12th July, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.  
KEONG WAI, German str., 1,777, T. Kohler, 31st July—Bangkok 22nd and Swatow 30th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
KING CHONG, British str., 2,057, J. E. Jeffrey, 1st August—New York 16th April, Kerosene—Standard Oil Co.  
KUMANG, British str., 2,078, E. J. Baller, 30th July—Calcutta, Penang and Singapore 24th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
KWANLOO, Chinese str., 1,069, Froberg, 29th July—Shanghai 25th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.  
KWANTON, Chinese str., 1,536, W. H. Lunt, 2nd August—Shanghai 29th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.  
LABETTS, British str., 1,340, Frampton, 18th July—Saigon 14th July, Rice—W. O. Fat Sing.  
LOCKSON, German str., 1,020, W. Taubert, 31st July—Bangkok 24th July, Rice and Meat—Norddeutscher Lloyd.  
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, M. Picknell, 3rd August—Manila 31st July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
MANDAL, Norwegian str., 1,194, E. Eriksen, 2nd August—Tientsin 26th July, Rice—Asgard, Thorson & Co.  
MANILA, German str., 1,791, C. Jashemann, 25th July—Melbourne 22nd June, General—Melchers & Co.  
NOED, Norwegian str., 716, Haraldsen, 31st July—Saigon 27th July, Rice and Meat—Asiatik Petroleum & Co.  
PAKHUI, British str., 1,228, Gibbs, 11th July—Chefoo and Weihaiwei 5th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
PROFUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, C. Muller, 1st August—Bangkok 22nd and Swatow 31st July, Rice—Asgard, Thorson & Co.  
QUARTA, German str., 1,146, H. Madson, 23rd July—Macassar 13th July, General—Javan-China Japan Lijn.  
SELJA, Norwegian str., 7,500, Olaf Lie, 31st July—Portland 3rd July, General—Portland & Asiatic S.S. Co.  
SIGNAL, German str., 907, G. Schickler, 29th July—Kobe 26th and Holhow 28th July, Coal—Jensen & Co.  
SOROGON, American str., 821, J. Magrath, 3rd August—Iloilo 29th July, Sugar—Jorge & Co.  
SUISANG, British str., 1,776, W. D. Walsh, 26th July—Pulo Laut 15th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
TAIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,201, Fukui, 3rd August—Moji 28th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
TONKIN, French str., 3,084, Charbonnel, 2nd August—Marseilles 4th July, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.  
UJINA MARU, Japanese str., 3,248, I. Hamada, 28th July—Yatsi 10th July, Sugar—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
VICTORIA, Swedish str., 989, T. Eckert, 1st August—Holhow 31st July, Rice, and General—Wallen & Co.  
VOEWART, German str., 643, Ulderup, 30th June—Penang and Singapore 18th June, General—Jensen & Co.  
WONKOR, German str., 1,115, W. Behler, 17th July—Bangkok and Swatow 16th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
YATSHING, British str., 1,424, M. Courtney, 25th July—Chingwantao 17th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., 3,816, Sekine, 3rd August—Yokohama 24th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.